

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections**1. Name**

historic Coffeyville Carnegie Public Library Building

and or common Coffeyville Community College Adult Education Center

**2. Location**

street &amp; number 415 W. Eighth

\_\_\_ not for publication

city, town Coffeyville

\_\_\_ vicinity of

state Kansas

code 20

county Montgomery

code 125

**3. Classification**

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	___ private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	___ private residence
___ site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	N/A being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
		___ no	___ military	___ other:

**4. Owner of Property**

name City of Coffeyville

street &amp; number City Hall

city, town Coffeyville

\_\_\_ vicinity of

state Kansas 67337

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Montgomery County Clerk

street &amp; number Montgomery County Courthouse

city, town Independence

state Kansas 67301

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

title N/A

has this property been determined eligible? \_\_\_ yes ☒ no

date N/A

\_\_\_ federal \_\_\_ state \_\_\_ county \_\_\_ local

depository for survey records N/A

city, town N/A

state N/A

## 7. Description

### Condition

☒ excellent  
☐ good  
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated  
☐ ruins  
☐ unexposed

### Check one

☐ unaltered  
☒ altered

### Check one

☒ original site  
☐ moved date \_\_\_\_\_

**Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**

The Coffeyville Carnegie Public Library Building (c. 1912) is located at 415 W. Eighth in Coffeyville, Montgomery County, Kansas (pop. 15,185). The one-story, brick and limestone Neo-Classical building stands on a corner lot several blocks northwest of Coffeyville's central business district. Its facade orientation is north. The building measures approximately fifty-five feet from east to west and forty feet from north to south. Coffeyville built a new library in 1979, the Carnegie Public Library Building currently houses the Coffeyville Community College Adult Education Center.

The one-story, red brick building sits on a rusticated limestone block raised foundation. It is a rectangular structure with a truncated hipped roof. The primary material covering the roof is copper or some other metal which turns green when it oxidizes. Three bays comprise the building's facade and rear, it is one bay deep. A one-bay-by-one-bay projection extends from the rear elevation's center bay. A chimney projects from the eastern corner of this bay. There are two exterior entrances to the basement, one on the facade and one on the rear elevation.

The facade's center bay is a recessed limestone faced space which contains the entry. Double aluminum doors and an aluminum transom replace the original frames. Limestone Ionic columns stand in antis in the recession. Limestone quoins outline the recession's corners, this treatment is repeated on each of the building's corners. A classical limestone entablature ornaments the building. A metal dentilled cornice projects from the entablature, serving as a gutter. "Carnegie Public Library" is carved out of the frieze area above the recessed entryway. A limestone parapet wall surmounts the entablature. Stone steps lead up to the doorway. Cast iron lightposts stand on the rusticated limestone block abutments which flank the steps. They do not retain their original milk glass bowls.

The building's first level fenestration is comprised primarily of sets of transomed, fixed center windows flanked by narrower, transomed, 1/1 double hung windows. The transoms have triangular panes. These windows are outlined with limestone surrounds. One set stands in each facade bay, two in the rear projection, and two in the main elevations of the east and west sides. Pairs of transomed, 1/1 double hung windows fenestrate the outer bays of the rear elevation of the main unit and the east and west bays of the rear projection. Windows with similar fenestration, without transoms, pierce the building's foundation below each of the first level windows. The building's window frames appear to be original.

The interior of the building maintains its open floor plan. The first floor ceiling has been covered with dropped acoustic tiles. Much of the interior woodwork, such as door and window surrounds, remains although it has been painted. There are two interior stairways to the basement, one on the east side of the building and the other on the west side of the building.

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates	c. 1912	Builder/Architect	<u>C.A. Henderson</u> A.C. Anderson - Architect Charles S. Davis - Builder
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### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Coffeyville Carnegie Public Library Building (c. 1912) is being nominated to the National Register as part of the Carnegie Libraries of Kansas thematic resources nomination (c. 1902-1921) at the local level of significance under criteria A and C for its historical association with the Carnegie Corporation Library Building Program and for its architectural significance as a new building type. A library association was organized in Coffeyville in 1906. The community received their \$25,000.00 Carnegie Library grant in 1911, library construction was completed in 1912. The Coffeyville Carnegie Public Library Building is an example of the Neo-Classical style.

Sixty-three Carnegie funded libraries were built in Kansas during the first three decades of the Twentieth Century; four of these libraries were built on college campuses. In most cases, the Carnegie funded library represented the community's first library building although many Kansas communities had book clubs and library organizations well before the Carnegie Corporation Library Building Program was founded. In the case of the four college libraries, the building represented the first structure which was solely devoted to housing the institution's books and providing study space. Carnegie did not solicit interest in the program, with the exception of the Anderson (Carnegie) Memorial Library which was built by Carnegie as a memorial to his friend John Anderson and was the first college library nationally to receive Carnegie funding. Communities initiated contact with the corporation by letter, indicating their desire for a Carnegie funded library. If the Corporation responded favorably to the request, a firm local commitment to the program's requirements, which generally resulted in a public election in support of the library, followed. Obviously these actions represented a perceived need within the community for a library building and the Carnegie Corporation Library Building Program represented an excellent way to secure the funds to build one. Many of the Carnegie Libraries built in Kansas reflect the high space utilization design guidelines promoted by the Carnegie Corporation after 1910, underscoring the point that before the Carnegie Corporation Library Building Program, few architects and/or builders had experience designing this building type.

Twenty-eight Carnegie Libraries are included in this nomination (see inventory). Twelve Carnegie Libraries have been listed individually on the National Register: Argentine, Case Library (Baker University, Baldwin City), Caldwell, Dodge City, Emporia, Goodland, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Newton, Ottawa, Parsons, and Pittsburg. The Carnegie Library at Arkansas City is included in a downtown historic district. Thirteen Carnegie Libraries have been demolished: Great Bend, Halstead, Hays, Iola, Kansas City, McPherson, Morrison Library (Fairmont College, Wichita), Olathe, Osawatomie, Plainville, Russell, Salina, and Washington. Five Carnegie Libraries have been altered enough to make them ineligible for the National Register: Abilene, Garden City, Hiawatha, Lyons, and Stockton. (The nominations for the Concordia, Eureka, Independence, and Winfield libraries were deferred.) Twenty-two of the nominated libraries retain their original function. All of the buildings are in use or have an active use planned for them. The

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nominated libraries maintain a high to moderate degree of architectural and structural integrity.

Industrialist Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919) and the Carnegie Corporation significantly influenced the development and expansion of public library systems worldwide. Between 1886 and 1921 Carnegie funds assisted in the construction of 1,681 city and 108 college libraries in the United States. As a region, the Mid-West, Kansas included, did not have a well established public library system until the Carnegie Program and ranks highest in the number of communities which obtained Carnegie Libraries nationwide. Out of the forty-six states to participate in the library building program, Kansas ranks approximately eleventh in the number of Carnegie Libraries built. For many Kansas communities, the Carnegie Library represented its first library building, providing an environment that all members of the community could share for the purposes of reading, learning, and education.

Eligibility for Carnegie Library funds rested on several factors. Firstly, the population of the community had to exceed 1,000; in Kansas this indicated at least a second class city status. This population requirement generally resulted in county seat communities applying for and receiving Carnegie Libraries. Some communities with populations less than 1,000 banded together with neighboring communities to achieve the 1,000 mark and applied for township libraries, as in the case of the Peabody and Canton Township libraries. In the case of college libraries this constraint may not have applied, although the four Kansas colleges to receive Carnegie libraries were located in cities which had populations in excess of 1,000 by 1900. Secondly, the applicant had to provide a site for the library. The sites tended to be one or two blocks outside of the community's main business district. Thirdly, the applicant had to provide an annual endowment for the maintenance and improvement of the library which amounted to at least ten percent of the initial grant from the Carnegie Corporation.

This last factor contributed to the ending of the Carnegie Library Building Program in 1917, although grants for books and other improvements continued for several more decades. An inherent problem for second class cities in Kansas was the .4 mill levy restriction for libraries, making it difficult for some communities to meet the annual ten percent maintenance appropriation solely through public dollars. In 1917 the Kansas State legislature increased the library levy to .5 mill for second and third class cities, an amendment which affected most of the communities in the State that had Carnegie Libraries. In 1916, large communities such as Topeka, Wichita, Hutchinson, and Leavenworth had library mill levies of 1.06, 1.2, 1.8, and 3.5 respectively. In Kansas, the average public library grant was \$12,000 and the average college library grant was \$37,000. These monies covered the cost of the building, the necessary furniture and fixtures, and the architects' fees.

Prior to 1910, the Carnegie Corporation did not provide design guidelines for the libraries that it funded and because the library was a relatively new building type, few architects and/or builders had experience with its design. Many of the early libraries were expensive examples of the Beaux Arts style with little focus on floor plan and space



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efficiency. In 1910, Carnegie's personal secretary James Bertram developed model specifications and floorplans for proposed libraries, entitling his work Notes on Library Buildings. The Notes on Library Buildings provided the first widely circulated guidelines for library design in this country.

Bertram wrote:

Small libraries should be pland (sic) so that one librarian can oversee the entire library from a central position.... The bilding (sic) should be devoted exclusively to: (main floor) housing of books and their issue for home use; comfortable accomodations for reading them by adults and children; (basement) lecture room; necessary accommodation for heating plant; also all conveniences for the library patrons and staff. Experience seems to sho (sic) that the best results for a small general library are obtained by adopting the one-story and basement rectangular type of bilding (sic), with a small vestibule entering into one large room sub-divided as required by means of bookcases.... The rear and side windows may be kept about six feet from the floor, to giv (sic) continuous wall space for shelving. A rear wing can be added for stack-room (when future need demands it) at a minimum expense, and without seriously interfering with the library servis (sic) during its construction. The site chosen should be such as to admit lite (sic) on all sides, and be large enuf (sic) to allow extension, if ever such should become necessary.

The thirty-six Carnegie Libraries built in Kansas after 1910 reflect Bertram's precedents, exhibiting high space utilization, and often including full basements, although the raised basement is a design element employed in the earlier libraries as well. Most of these one-story libraries exhibit a three bay, Neo-Classical facade with a projecting central pedimented entry pavilion and are one bay deep. The use of native limestone is evident in some of the libraries but the most common material combination is brick with a limestone foundation. While there is some tendency toward a vernacular interpretation to the design ornamentation of these libraries, the general approach verges on high style.

Correspondence between the Carnegie Corporation and the library boards from the Kansas communities that received Carnegie Libraries indicates that the designs for these libraries were carefully scrutinized by Bertram and in many cases, were resubmitted several times before meeting his requirements. Upon the completion of a library, the library board was instructed to send a full set of blueprints and elevations of the building to the Corporation. However, recent correspondence between the Kansas State Historical Society and the Carnegie Corporation reveals that the Corporation does not have blueprints of the Kansas libraries. The Corporation does have some library photographs but the collection is not inclusive.

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Three architects were particularly active in the design of Kansas Carnegie Libraries: George P. Washburn of Ottawa, Kansas designed nine, A. T. Simmons of Bloomington, Illinois designed six, and William Warren Rose of Kansas City, Kansas designed four. Washburn's libraries are primarily of the standard three-bay, Neo-Classical variety. His firm is credited with the Carnegie libraries in Burlington, Canton, Cherryvale, Columbus, Eureka, Halstead, Osawatomie, Ottawa, and Sterling. Simmons engaged in a more eclectic approach, designing libraries in Abilene, Chanute, Council Grove, Downs, Hays and Yates Center. Rose is credited with the classically inspired libraries in Argentine, Kansas City, Manhattan, and Newton. In Kansas, many Kansas based architects were commissioned to design Carnegie Libraries as well as architects from Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, and Texas.

Today, many of the state's Carnegie Libraries are facing serious space shortages. The alternatives of adding on or vacating both present preservation problems. Additions to these libraries must be such that the building's original character is not altered. Vacating the library for a larger facility leaves the problem of an empty building, in some communities county historical societies have inherited the empty Carnegie Library. In any event, when these buildings are no longer recognized from a design standpoint as Carnegie Libraries, their architectural significance ceases.

# Inventory of Carnegie Libraries in Kansas

<u>SITE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>INVENTORY NUMBER</u>
1. Anthony Public (Carnegie) Library (Harper County) 104 N. Springfield Anthony, Kansas 67003 Owner: City of Anthony Lots 22,23,24; Block 34.	c. 1911	<sup>0004</sup> 77-0180-0003
2. Burlington Carnegie Free Library (Coffey County) 201 N. Third Burlington, Kansas 66839 Owner: City of Burlington Lots 8,9; Block 35.	c. 1912	31-0690-0015
3. Canton Township Carnegie Library (McPherson County) Box 336 Canton, Kansas 67428 Owner: Canton Township Lots 7,8,9,10,11; Block 2.	c. 1921	113-0790-0001
4. Chanute Public (Carnegie) Library (Neosho County) 102 S. Lincoln Chanute, Kansas 66720 Owner: City of Chanute Lots 2,3; Block 39.	c. 1906	133-0870-0067
5. Cherryvale Public (Carnegie) Library (Montgomery County) 329 E. Main Cherryvale, Kansas 67335 Owner: City of Cherryvale Lots 7,8; Block 39.	c. 1913	<sup>0930-0005</sup> 125-0939-0006
6. Clay Center Carnegie Library (Clay County) 706 Sixth Street Clay Center, Kansas 67432 Owner: City of Clay Center Lots 12,13; Block 36.	c. 1912	27-0980-0008

- |   |         |                                |
|---|---------|--------------------------------|
| 7. Coffeyville Carnegie Public Library Building<br>(Montgomery County)<br>415 West 8th<br>Coffeyville, Kansas 67337<br>Owner: City of Coffeyville<br>Lots 7,8; Block 47.  | c. 1912 | 125- <sup>1050</sup> 2670-0019 |
| 8. Columbus Public (Carnegie) Library (Cherokee County)<br>205 N. Kansas<br>Columbus, Kansas 66725<br>Owner: City of Columbus<br>Lots 9,10; Block 9.  | c. 1913 | 21-1100-0008                   |
| 9. Council Grove (Carnegie) Library (Morris County)<br>303 W. Main Street<br>Council Grove, Kansas 66846<br>Owner: City of Council Grove<br>Lots 1,2,3; Block 19.   | c. 1917 | 127-1180-0074                  |
| 10. Downs Carnegie Library (Osborne County)<br>504 S. Morgan<br>Downs, Kansas 67437<br>Owner: City of Downs<br>Lots 8-12; Block 28.   | c. 1906 | 141-1400-0002                  |
| 11. El Dorado Carnegie Library Building (Butler County)<br>101 S. Star<br>El Dorado, Kansas 67042<br>Owner: Dean Seeber<br>N 4' Lot 3, Lot 4; Block 4.  | c. 1912 | 15-1540-0004                   |
| 12. Anderson (Carnegie) Memorial Library (Lyon County)<br>The Way College of Emporia<br>1300 West 12th Avenue<br>Emporia, Kansas 66801<br>Owner: Way College of Emporia<br>Located on the Way College of Emporia campus.<br>SW, NE1/4, Sec. 9, T19, R11, E. of the 6th p.m.,<br>running thence E. 76 rods, thence N. 80 rods,<br>thence W. 76 rods, thence S 80 rods to the | c. 1902 | 111-1660-0002                  |



Anderson (Carnegie) Memorial Library (Lyon County) cont.

place of beg., except a tract beg. at the S,SW1/4  
Sec. 9, thence N. 670 ft., thence E. 540 ft.,thence  
S. 250 ft, thence W. 374 ft., thence S. 420 ft.,  
thence W. 166 ft. to the point of beg. in Lyon Co.,KS  
and Lots Numbered 61,63,65,67,71, and the N. 30 ft. of  
Lot F all in Block numbered 3, in College Hill Addition  
to the City of Emporia.

- |   |                  |               |
|---|------------------|---------------|
| 13. Fort Scott Public (Carnegie) Library (Bourbon County)<br>201 South National<br>Fort Scott, Kansas 66701<br>Owner: City of Fort Scott<br>Lots 1,(N1/2) 3; Block 123                                  | c. 1902          | 11-1830-0016  |
| 14. Girard Carnegie Library (Crawford County)<br>128 W. Prairie<br>Girard, Kansas 66743<br>Owner: City of Girard<br>Lots 17,18; Block 14.   | c. 1906          | 37-2050-0003  |
| 15. Herington Carnegie Public Library (Dickinson County)<br>102 S. Broadway<br>Herington, Kansas 67449<br>Owner: City of Herington<br>Lots 2,4; Block 40.   | c. 1915          | 41-2420-0006  |
| 16. Hutchinson Public (Carnegie) Library Building-<br>Labor Temple (Reno County)<br>427 N. Main<br>Hutchinson, Kansas 67501<br>Owner: Hutchinson Labor Building Association<br>Lots 13,14,15; Block 17. | c. 1903-<br>1904 | 155-2660-0011 |
| 17. Kingman Carnegie Library (Kingman County)<br>455 N. Main<br>Kingman, Kansas 67068<br>Owner: City of Kingman<br>Lots 101,103,105; Original Town.   | c. 1914          | 95-2850-0006  |

- |   |         |               |
|---|---------|---------------|
| 18. Lincoln Carnegie Library (Lincoln County)<br>203 S. Third<br>Lincoln, Kansas 67455<br>Owner: City of Lincoln<br>Lot 7; Block 32.                                    | c. 1914 | 105-3189-005  |
| 19. Lyndon Carnegie Library (Osage County)<br>127 E. Sixth, P.O. Box 563<br>Lyndon, Kansas 66451<br>Owner: Valleybrook Township<br>Lots 4-9; Block 22.                  | c. 1911 | 139-3360-0003 |
| 20. Manhattan Carnegie Library Building (Riley County)<br>Fifth and Poyntz<br>Manhattan, Kansas 66502<br>Owner: Riley County Board of Commissioners<br>Lot 413; Ward 2. | c. 1904 | 161-3490-0016 |
| 21. Osborne Public (Carnegie) Library (Osborne County)<br>Third and Main<br>Osborne, Kansas 67473<br>Owner: City of Osborne<br>All of Block 12.                         | c. 1913 | 141-4230-0006 |
| 22. Oswego Public (Carnegie) Library (Labette County)<br>704 Fourth Street<br>Oswego, Kansas 67356<br>Owner: City of Oswego<br>Lots 1,2,3,4; Block 32.                  | c. 1912 | 99-4250-0010  |
| 23. Peabody Township Carnegie Library (Marion County)<br>214 Walnut<br>Peabody, Kansas 66866<br>Owner: Peabody Township<br>Lots 80,82,84 on Walnut.                     | c. 1914 | 115-4410-0024 |
| 24. Sterling Free Public (Carnegie) Library (Rice County)<br>132 N. Broadway<br>Sterling, Kansas 67579<br>Owner: City of Sterling<br>Lots 182,184,186,188 on Broadway.  | c. 1917 | 159-5225-0006 |

25. Washburn University Carnegie Library Building  
(Shawnee County) c. 1904 177-5400-0017  
(Education Building)  
Topeka, Kansas 66621  
Owner: Washburn University of Topeka  
SW1/4, NW 1/4, NE 1/4, SW1/4, S1, T12, R15E
26. Wellington Carnegie Library (Sumner County) c. 1916 191-5730-0012<sup>0013</sup>  
121 W. Seventh  
Wellington, Kansas 67152  
Owner: City of Wellington  
Lots 13,14,15,16,17; Block 53.
27. Wichita City (Carnegie) Library Building c. 1915 173-5880-0004  
(Sedgwick County)  
220 S. Main Street  
Wichita, Kansas 67202  
Owner: City of Wichita  
Lots 24,26,28,30,32,34,36 & 1/2 Vac. Alley Adj.  
on E. & Vac. Alley Ly. N. Lot 24 Exc. Beg. SE Cor.  
Lot 34 W 33.98 Ft. N. 100.56 Ft. W. 16.75 Ft. N. 9 Ft.  
Nwly. 15.36 Ft. W. 6.5 Ft. N. 10 Ft. W. 49 Ft. S. 25  
Ft. W. 25 Ft. N. 58.66 Ft. E. to Cen. Li. Vac. Alley  
on E. Th. S. 115.56 Ft. W. 8 Ft. to SE Cor. Lot 30 S.  
to Beg. Main St. Greiffenstein's Add.
28. Yates Center (Carnegie) Library (Woodson County) c. 1912 207-6010-0007  
218 N. Main  
Yates Center, Kansas 66783  
Owner: City of Yates Center  
Lots 4,5,6; Block 27.

## 9. Major Bibliographical Reference

See attached sheet.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Less than 1 acre

Quadrangle name Coffeyville East

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A 

1	1	5
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2	6	1	6	6	9	1	0
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4	1	1	0	1	8	6	1	0
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Zone Easting Northing

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Zone Easting Northing

C 

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**Verbal boundary description and justification** The nominated property sits on Lots 7, 8; Block 47 in Coffeyville, Kansas. This is a rectangular tract bounded by W. Eighth to the north, by Spruce to the west, and adjacent property lines to the east and south.

**List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries**

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Martha Gray Hagedorn, Architectural Historian

organization Kansas State Historical Society date April 2, 1987

street & number 120 West 10th telephone 913-296-5264

city or town Topeka state Kansas 66612

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

     national      state   X   local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Executive Director, Kansas State Historical Society date April 2, 1987

**For NPS use only**

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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Gardiner, Allen. The Carnegie Legacy in Kansas: A Retrospective View of the 59 Public Libraries Built by Andrew Carnegie; A Souvenir Publication to Commemorate the Sequicentennial of Carnegie's Birth. (Topeka: Kansas State Library, 1985).

\_\_\_\_\_. Kansas Public Libraries from Abilene to Zenda. (Topeka: Kansas State Library, 1982).

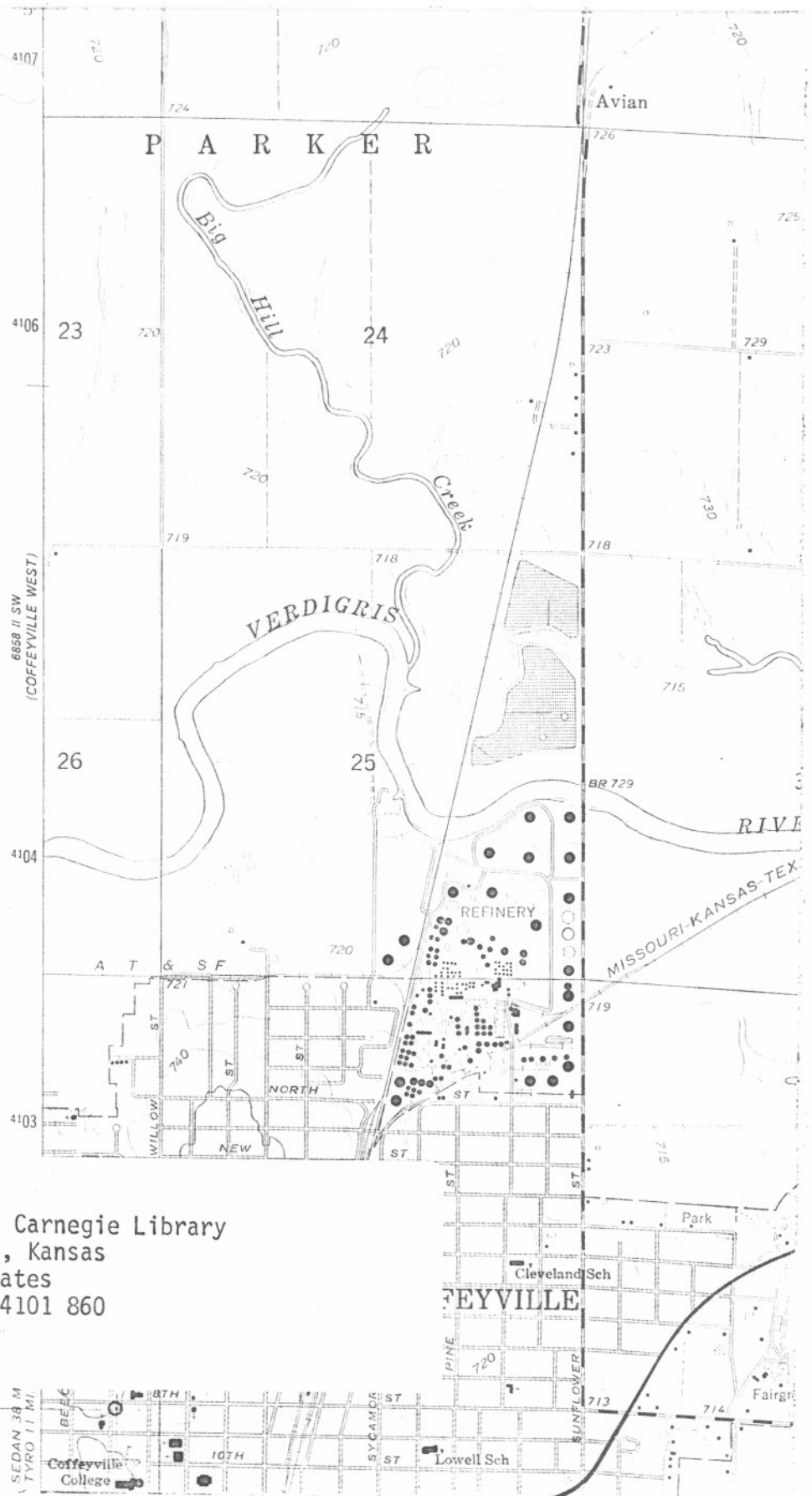
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State of Kansas. Session Laws, 1917. Chapter 113. "Limiting Tax Levies in Cities of the Second and Third Class."

Topeka Capital Journal, 20 December 1916; 26 December 1916.



MISSOURI



Coffeyville Carnegie Library  
Coffeyville, Kansas  
UTM Coordinates  
15 266 690 4101 860

Coffeyville Carnegie Library  
Coffeyville, Kansas

n.d.

Kansas State Historical Society  
North Facade, West elevation, South view  
1 of 6

Coffeyville Carnegie Library  
Coffeyville, Kansas

Martha Hagedorn

May, 1986

Kansas State Historical Society

North Facade, South view

2 of 6

Coffeyville Carnegie Library

Coffeyville, Kansas

Martha Hagedorn

May, 1986

Kansas State Historical Society

North Facade, West elevation, SE view

3 of 6

Coffeyville Carnegie Library  
Coffeyville, Kansas  
Martha Hagedorn  
May, 1986  
Kansas State Historical Society  
South elevation, North view  
4 of 6

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Coffeyville Carnegie Library  
Coffeyville, Kansas  
Martha Hagedorn  
May, 1986  
Kansas State Historical Society  
East elevation detail, West view  
5 of 6

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Coffeyville Carnegie Library  
Coffeyville, Kansas  
Martha Hagedorn  
May, 1986  
Kansas State Historical Society  
First level, East view  
6 of 6